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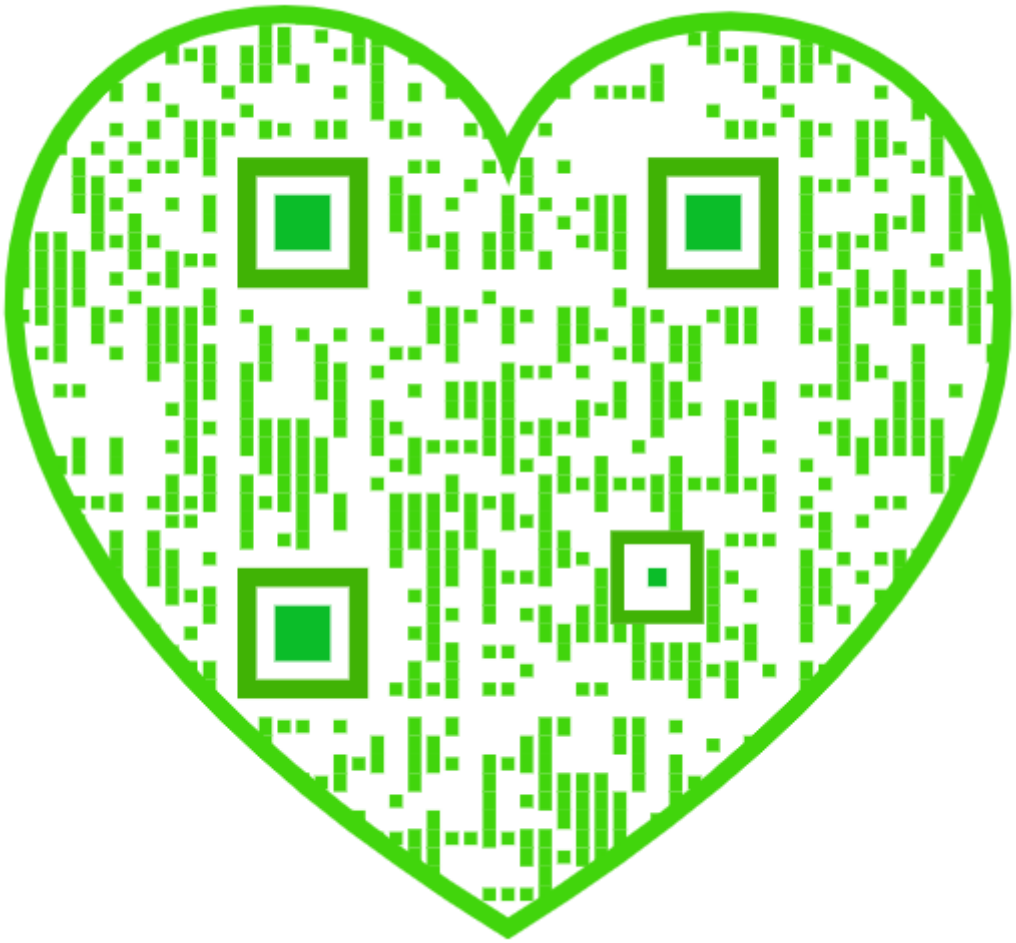

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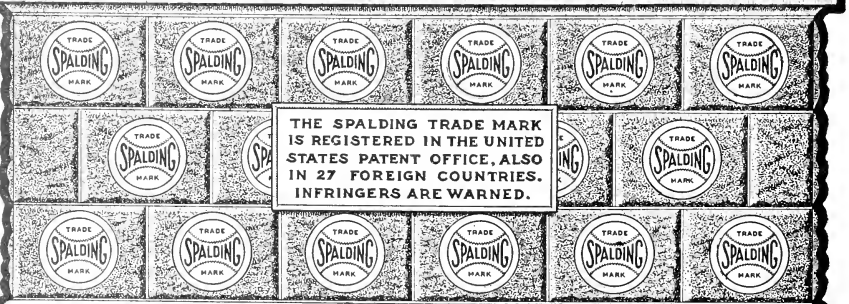

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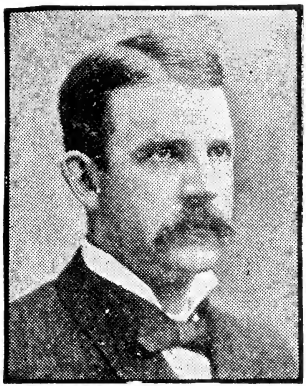

A. G. SPALDING

Anticipating the present tendency of the American people toward a healthful method of living and enjoyment, Spalding's Athletic Library was established in 1892 for the purpose of encouraging athletics in every form, not only by publishing the official rules and records pertaining to the various pastimes, but also by instructing, until to-day Spalding's Athletic Library is unique in its own particular field and has been conceded the greatest educational series on athletic and physical training subjects that has ever been compiled.

The publication of a distinct series of books devoted to athletic sports and pastimes and designed to occupy the premier place in America in its class was an early idea of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was one of the first in America to publish a handbook devoted to athletic sports, Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide being the initial number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s.

Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying.

The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively compiled.

When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field

sport, and that in a professional way; basket ball had just been invented; athletics for the schoolboy—and schoolgirl—were almost unknown, and an advocate of class contests in athletics in the schools could not get a hearing. To-day we find the greatest body of athletes in the world is the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, which has had an entry list at its annual games of over two thousand, and in whose "elementary series" in base ball last year 106 schools competed for the trophy emblematic of the championship.

While Spalding's Athletic Library cannot claim that the rapid growth of athletics in this country is due to it solely, the fact cannot be denied that the books have had a great deal to do with its encouragement, by printing the official rules and instructions for playing the various games at a nominal price, within the reach of everyone, with the sole object that its series might be complete and the one place where a person could look with absolute certainty for the particular book in which he might be interested.

In selecting the editors and writers for the various books, the leading authority in his particular line has been obtained, with the result that no collection of books on athletic subjects can compare with Spalding's Athletic Library for the prominence of the various authors and their ability to present their subjects in a thorough and practical manner.

A short sketch of a few of those who have edited some of the leading numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library is given herewith:

JAMES E. SULLIVAN

President American Sports Publishing Company; entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie in 1878, and has been connected continuously with the publishing business since then and also as athletic editor of various New York papers; was a competing athlete; one of the organizers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; has been actively on its board of governors since its organization until the present time, and President for two successive terms; has attended every championship meeting in America since 1879 and has officiated in some capacity in connection with American amateur championships track and field games for nearly twenty-five years; assistant American director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 1906; honorary director of Athletics at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at London, 1908; member of the Pastime A. C., New York; honorary member Missouri A. C., St. Louis; honorary member Olympic A. C., San Francisco; ex-president Pastime A. C., New Jersey A. C., Knickerbocker A. C.; president Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for fifteen years; president Outdoor Recreation League; with Dr. Luther H. Gulick organized the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, and is now chairman of its games committee and member executive committee; was a pioneer in playground work and one of the organizers of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York; appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906, and decorated by King George I. of the Hellenes (Greece) for his services in connection with the Olympic Games; appointed special commissioner by President Roosevelt to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by Mayor McClellan, 1908, as member of the Board of Education of Greater New York.

WALTER CAMP

For quarter of a century Mr. Walter Camp of Yale has occupied a leading position in college athletics. It is immaterial what organization is suggested for college athletics, or for the betterment of conditions, insofar as college athletics is concerned, Mr. Camp has always played an important part in its conferences, and the great interest in and high plane of college sport to-day, are undoubtedly due more to Mr. Camp than to any other individual. Mr. Camp has probably written more on college athletics than any other writer and the leading papers and magazines of America are always anxious to secure his expert opinion on foot ball, track and field athletics, base ball and rowing. Mr. Camp has grown up with Yale athletics and is a part of Yale's remarkable athletic system. While he has been designated as the "Father of Foot Ball," it is a well known fact that during his college career Mr. Camp was regarded as one of the best players that ever represented Yale on the base ball field, so when we hear of Walter Camp as a foot ball expert we must also remember his remarkable knowledge of the game of base ball, of which he is a great admirer. Mr. Camp has edited Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide since it was first published, and also the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Foot Ball. There is certainly no man in American college life better qualified to write for Spalding's Athletic Library than Mr. Camp.

DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK

The leading exponent of physical training in America; one who has worked hard to impress the value of physical training in the schools; when physical training was combined with education at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Gulick played an important part in that congress; he received several awards for his good work and had many honors conferred upon him; he is the author of a great many books on the subject; it was Dr. Gulick, who, acting on the suggestion of James E. Sullivan, organized the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, and was its first Secretary; Dr. Gulick was also for several years Director of Physical Training in the public schools of Greater New York, resigning the position to assume the Presidency of the Playground Association of America. Dr. Gulick is an authority on all subjects pertaining to physical training and the study of the child.

JOHN B. FOSTER

Successor to the late Henry Chadwick ("Father of Base Ball") as editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide; sporting editor of the New York Evening Telegram; has been in the newspaper business for many years and is recognized throughout America as a leading writer on the national game: a staunch supporter of organized base ball, his pen has always been used for the betterment of the game.

TIM MURNANE

Base Ball editor of the Boston Globe and President of the New England League of Base Ball Clubs; one of the best known base ball men of the country; known from coast to coast; is a keen follower of the game and prominent in all its councils; nearly half a century ago was one of America's foremost players; knows the game thoroughly and writes from the point of view both of player and an official.

HARRY PHILIP BURCHELL

Sporting editor of the New York Times; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; editor of Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual; is an authority on the game; follows the movements of the players minutely and understands not only tennis but all other subjects that can be classed as athletics; no one is better qualified to edit this book than Mr. Burchell.

GEORGE T. HEPBRON

Former Young Men's Christian Association director; for many years an official of the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America; was connected with Dr. Luther H. Gulick in Young Men's Christian Association work for over twelve years; became identified with basket ball when it was in its infancy and has followed it since, being recognized as the leading exponent of the official rules; succeeded Dr. Gulick as editor of the Official Basket Ball Guide and also editor of the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Basket Ball.

JAMES S. MITCHEL

Former champion weight thrower; holder of numerous records, and is the winner of more championships than any other individual in the history of sport; Mr. Mitchel is a close student of athletics and well qualified to write upon any topic connected with athletic sport; has been for years on the staff of the New York Sun.

MICHAEL C. MURPHY

The world's most famous athletic trainer; the champion athletes that he has developed for track and field sports, foot ball and base ball fields, would run into thousands; he became famous when at Yale University and has been particularly successful in developing what might be termed championship teams; his rare good judgment has placed him in an enviable position in the athletic world; now with the University of Pennsylvania; during his career has trained only at two colleges and one athletic club, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic Club; his most recent triumph was that of training the famous American team of athletes that swept the field at the Olympic Games of 1908 at London.

DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON

Succeeded Dr. Gulick as director of physical training in the schools of Greater New York: as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League is at the head of the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world; is a practical athlete and gymnast himself, and has been for years connected with the physical training system in the schools of Greater New York, having had charge of the High School of Commerce.

DR. GEORGE J. FISHER

Has been connected with Y. M. C. A. work for many years as physical director at Cincinnati and Brooklyn, where he made such a high reputation as organizer that he was chosen to succeed Dr. Luther H. Gulick as Secretary of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, when the latter resigned to take charge of the physical training in the Public Schools of Greater New York.

DR. GEORGE ORTON

On athletics, college athletics, particularly track and field, foot ball, soccer foot ball, and training of the youth, it would be hard to find one better qualified than Dr. Orton; has had the necessary athletic experience and the ability to impart that experience intelligently to the youth of the land; for years was the American, British and Canadian champion runner.

FREDERICK R. TOOMBS

A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works.

R. L. WELCH

A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception.

DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON

Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training.

CHARLES M. DANIELS

Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer.

GUSTAVE BOJUS

Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University; now with the Jersey City high schools.

CHARLES JACOBUS

Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus.

DR. E. B. WARMAN

Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country.

W. J. CROMIE

Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training.

G. M. MARTIN

By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs.

PROF. SENAC

A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

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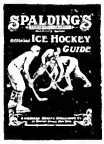

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CHRISTIAN SCHEPFLIN
Of Dunellen, N. J.
The Father of the Game in the United States.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

THE GAME

OF

Bowling on the Green

OR

Lawn Bowls

BY

JAMES W. GREIG

PUBLISHED BY
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NEW YORK

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INTRODUCTORY

Bowling on the green, or lawn bowls, as it is sometimes called, is of but recent introduction in the United States. The game, however, is one of the oldest in existence if one is to believe the sculptured and painted antiquities of ancient Greece and Egypt. Lexicographers agree that the words "bowle" (old English) and "bowl" of the present day, are derived from "bulla," Latin for bubble. The following have all a bearing on the subject: In French we have "boule," bowl; "balle," ball; "billes," billiard balls and marbles; Icelandic, "bölle;" old high German, "balla" and "palla;" Spanish, "bala;' Italian, "balla," and the Greek, σφαῖρα, "pela," all meaning ball.

Walker defines "to bow," to bend sideways (with a bias); "bowlder," a round mass of rock; "bowl," a round mass rolled along the ground, and "ball" anything made in a round form.

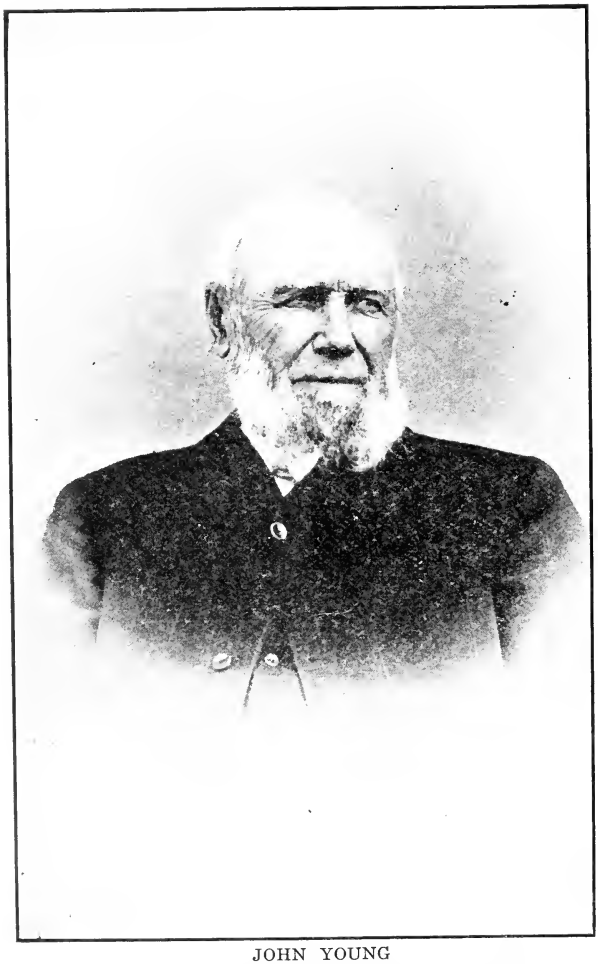
From the above derivations one can readily see how closely allied are the words ball and bowl, and how easy it is to change the game of ball to that of bowls, the one more or less in the air, the other on the ground.

From the times of the ancient Greeks and Egyptians up to the present day the game of bowls has undergone many changes, and it remains to be seen in the future what further changes may be wrought.

Space will not permit of going into details as to how the game is played in the various countries who play it as this book is intended to give the reader an idea of the game as played to-day.

Scotland is largely responsible for bringing the game to its present state of perfection, and nowhere to-day are the greens so perfect and the game played so scientifically as there.

The rules adopted for playing the game in England, Wales, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, Canada are all based on those of the Scottish Bowling Association.



JOHN YOUNG

Of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club and a Charter Member of the Original Dunellen Bowling Green Club.

We Americans have been constantly rivaling our British friends in all of the games which we have adopted from them and have improved upon them in one respect or another. This, however, has not been the case in bowling on the green, which is largely due to the game not having become more popular; but now that it is taking a hold and greens stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, together with the impetus it should receive through the tournament to be held at St. Louis under the auspices of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it is to be hoped that the American clubs will band themselves together and form a national code of rules governing the playing of the game in this country, which will be explicit to those even who have never seen the game played.

History tells us that before the days of the Revolution New Yorkers of leisure enjoyed their afternoons in the engagement of "bowling on the green" at the lower end of Broadway, near the Battery, and to-day the place is known as Bowling Green.

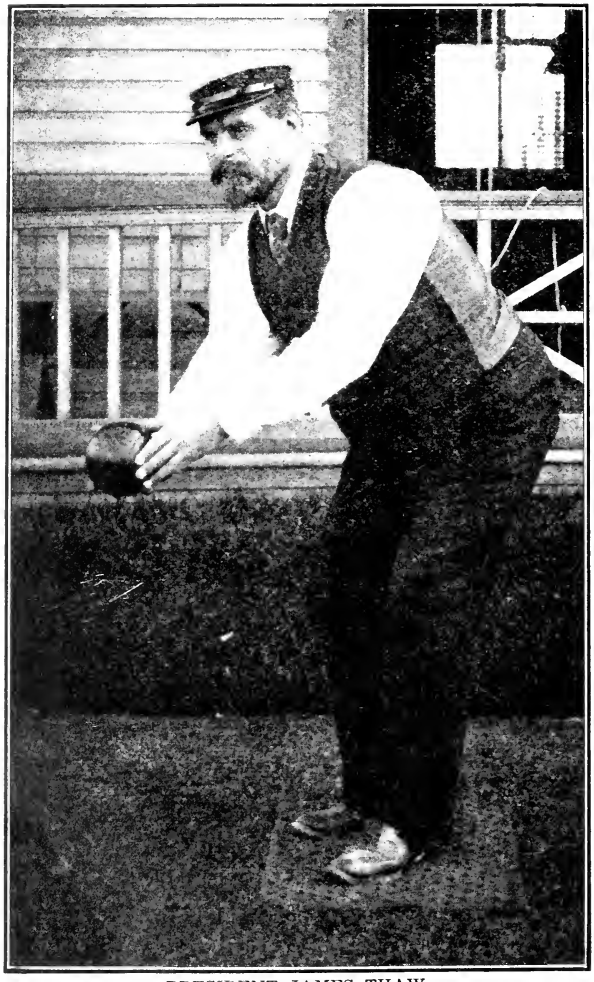
A stained glass window at the rear end of the corridor of the building known as Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway, New York City, portrays the game as played in those olden days.

The game seems to have been dropped with the Revolution or shortly after, and was not again introduced until 1879 by Mr. Christian Schepflin, of Dunellen, N. J., who may be justly called the father of the game in America.

The following is Mr. Schepflin's own story of how he became interested in the game and determined to build a green on this side of the Atlantic:

"My business connections in New York brought me in touch with many of the officers on the Atlantic steamers, and in 1878 when I paid a visit to Europe, crossing on the steamship "Celtic," my friend, Captain Gladell, of that ship, on our arrival at Birkenhead invited me to accompany him to his bowling green club."

Mr. Schepflin became so enthusiastic over the game that on his home journey with Captain Gladell he said that if he was spared to the spring he would have a bowling green of his own and would be delighted if the captain would come and join in the opening of it.



PRESIDENT JAMES THAW

Of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club in the Act of Delivering a Bowl.

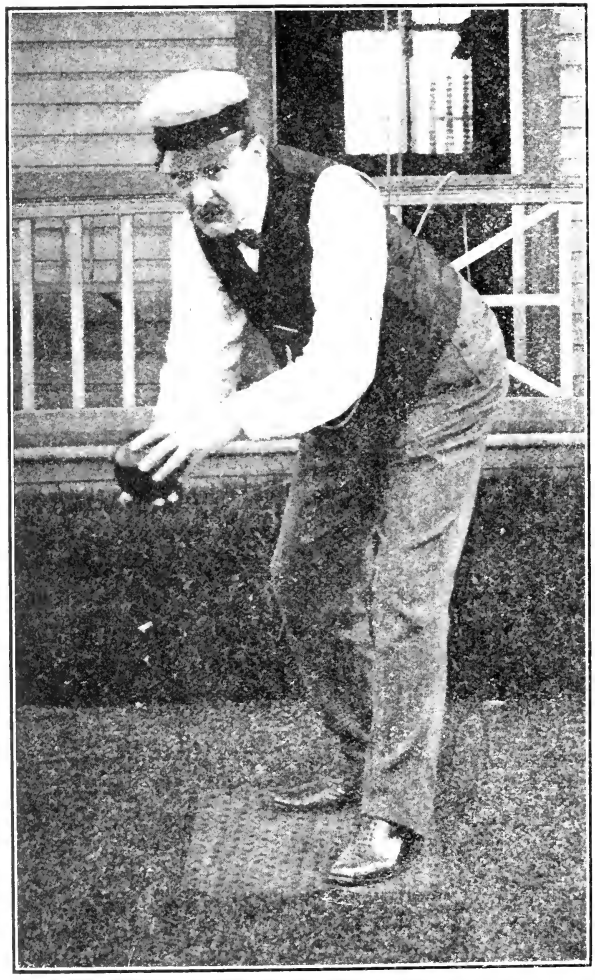
The captain hooted the idea at having one so soon, but Mr. Schepflin was determined, and on his arrival at Dunellen at once set about laying the green.

Six months afterward Mr. Schepflin invited Captain Gladell and the following gentlemen to his home in Dunellen: Messrs. J. W. Hendren, J. Stevens, A. Love, J. Young, D. B. S. Cockburn, T. Stone, J. Longwell and M. McClintock, and, much to the surprise of all, there was a bowling green in a part of the grounds which surrounded his residence. A couple of weeks afterward a meeting was held on the green (1879) and a decision reached to form a club to be named "The Dunellen Bowling Green Club." The following officers were elected, viz., President, Christian Schepflin; Vice-President, James Stevens; Secretary, James Longwell. The charter members, including the aforementioned officers, were Thomas Stone, Major J. A. E. Haynes, A. McKnight, John Young, D. B. S. Cockburn, Col. J. C. Ross, James Moore, G. D. Mackey, William Elliott, C. K. Moore and John Adams.

Shortly after the formation of the club the membership began to increase steadily until it was found necessary to put a limit to the number of members composing the club. This was done, the number being thirty-five, but as each member was entitled to bring a friend with him, it was soon found necessary to form another club, which was done and called "The Middlesex Bowling Green Club" (1885).

Many contests took place between the two clubs, the Dunellen Club always winning. The membership of each club having grown so rapidly and the majority of the newer club's members residing near Dunellen, the members of the Dunellen Club largely coming from New York and vicinity, decided to look around for a piece of ground suitable for a green which would be more centrally located. This resulted in the present grounds on Phillip Street, Communipaw, Jersey City, being leased from the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey early in the spring of 1894.

Several meetings of the club took place, and it was finally decided to change the name of the club from "The Dunellen Bowling Green Club" to that of "The New Jersey Bowling Green



R. K. APPLETON

Of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club About to Deliver his Bowl.
One of the best bowlers in the United States, and who took
the majority of the photos portrayed in this book.

Club," which it is known by to-day, the Middlesex Club continuing to play at Dunellen.

This new green is to-day the finest in the United States, and with the exception of the green built last year in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on which the Brooklyn Bowling Green Club plays, are the only regulation greens in the States.

A few years ago the only clubs known were the New Jersey, Middlesex and Boston clubs, but to-day there are clubs in Fall River, Kearny, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Louisville, San Francisco, etc., with the addition of the new green referred to above of the Brooklyn Bowling Green Club in Prospect Park.

In my opinion there is no outdoor game played which will give one the same physical benefit with less exertion than that of "bowling on the green." It is especially adapted to all classes and conditions, and is scientific. It is a recreation which embraces with it all the qualities of good fellowship, and is one of the few games nowadays that is free from the gambling element so detrimental to many of our so-called sports.

J. W. GREIG

Of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club in the Act of Delivering a Bowl.

ESSENTIALS OF THE GAME

THE GREEN.

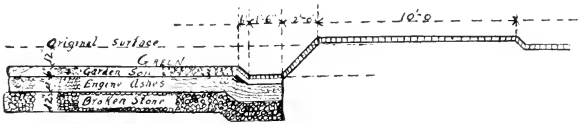
The green or field of play should be not less than 40 yards square to give the best results, and should be as near level as possible.

A ditch 6 inches deep and a foot and a half wide should go all around the green, as also a bank or terrace two feet high. The grass should be cut as close as it is possible to get it not less than every other day, and rolled as often as it is cut.

The green is subdivided into spaces called rinks. Each rink should be not less than 19 nor more than 21 feet in width, numbered consecutively, the centre of each ring being marked on the bank at each end by a pin or other device, and the four corners of the rink by pins driven into the ditch. The side boundary of the rink shall stretch from bank to bank, and it is customary to use a white linen thread, drawn tight on the surface of the green.

THE BOWLS.

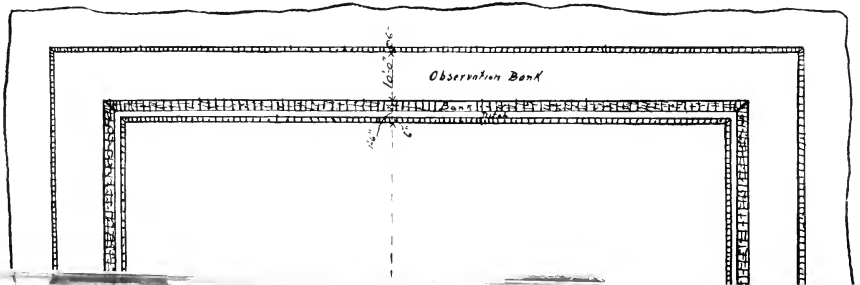
The bowls are made of lignum vitæ, and are not round, but made with a bias (one side a trifle more convex than the other), and must not exceed 16½ inches in circumference nor 3½ pounds in weight, nor a less bias or curve than 3 feet if a bowl is tested on a level green at not less than 32 yards. Each bowl is numbered on one side and the player's initials on the other, in order to distinguish them when in a game. The side of the bowl which is numbered is the biased side, that is, when delivering it the number should always be on the inside or next the player's body. In delivering a bowl when the player's hand does not cross his body, it is called the "Fore-Hand," but when is crosses the body it is called the "Back-Hand." Each player should own two pair of bowls, for when playing a single-handed or pairs' game each person playing must use four bowls, but if a three-aside or

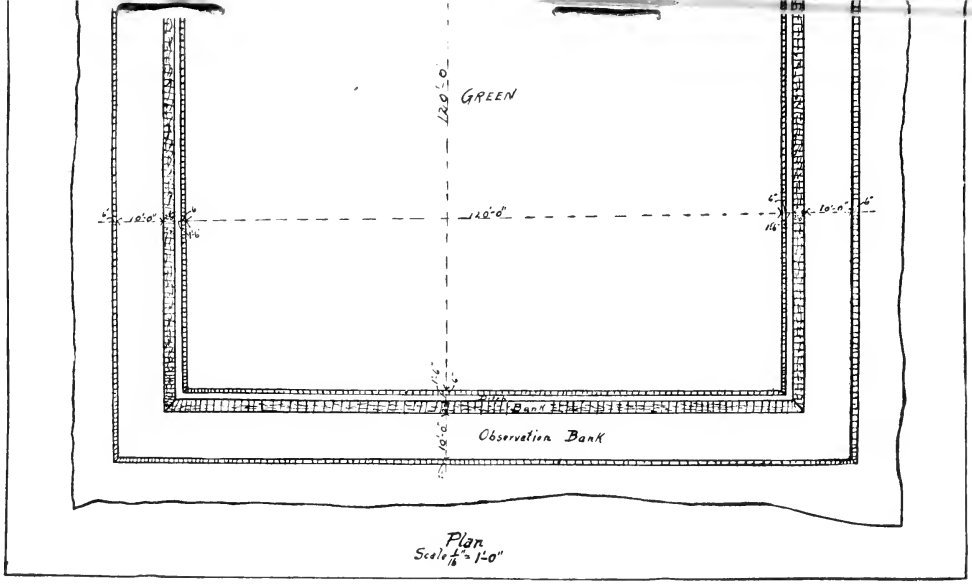


Section of Ditch, Bank and Green
Scale 1" = 1'-0"

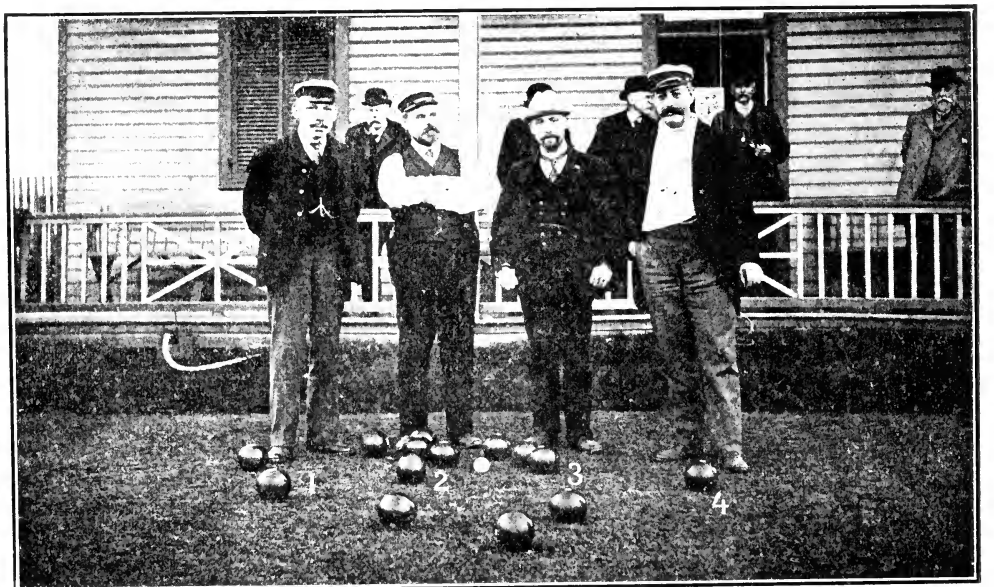
R. H. APPLETONS —

BOWLING GREEN PLAN
(Copied from Original by J. W. Greig)





Plan
Scale $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1'-0"



1, W. H. Lee; 2, J. Thaw, Skip; 3, J. W. Greig; 4, W. J. Elliott.

NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB CHAMPION RINK, 1900.

The First Winners of the McAusland Medal.

full-rink (four aside) then only two bowls (1 pair) is necessary for each player.

THE JACK.

The "Jack," or "Kitty," as it is sometimes called, is a white porcelain ball about 2½ inches in diameter, and is the object played for.

THE MAT.

The mat is made of corrugated or perforated rubber and is generally 22 inches long by 14 inches wide. This is the starting point of play, and a player must have at least one foot on it when delivering the "Jack" or bowl.

NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB'S CLUB HOUSE AND PORTION OF GREEN, PHILLIP STREET. COMMUNIPAW, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

HOW TO PLAY THE GAME

As an illustration we will cite a rink game, that is, four players on each side, and according to the order in which he plays, so is his title. The skip or captain always plays last, and his word is law at all times.

The first player on each side is termed "Lead."

The second player on each side is termed "Second."

The third player on each side is termed "Third."

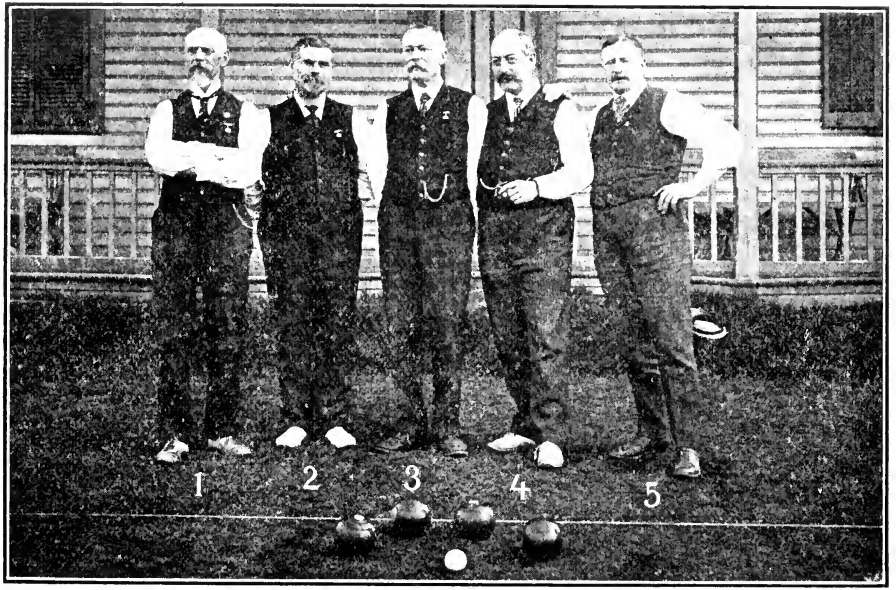
The fourth player on each side is termed "Skip."

Now for the game:

The two skips toss for choice of which side plays first, and that settled, the lead of the side which plays first takes the mat and places it in the centre of the rink one yard from the ditch, He then stands with at least one foot on the mat and throws (rolls) the jack up the rink. The jack must, however, be thrown not less than 25 yards from the mat, and if it runs to one side, it shall be moved straight across and placed in line of the pins numbering the rinks. Should the jack, however, run into the ditch at the first throw it should be moved out two yards from the ditch.

If on the first throw or any time thereafter, the jack is thrown less than 25 yards it shall be thrown back and the lead of the opposing side must throw it, but not play the first bowl. Should the jack be thrown into the ditch at any end after the first by the lead it shall be thrown back for the opposing lead to throw, but the first bowl to be played at that end is by the lead of the side who won the previous end. It will be seen that it is necessary, therefore, to have each rink so marked as to show a one-yard line and a two-yard line from the ditch at each end of the rink, as well as one 25 yards from the ditch at each end.

The lead is now standing on the mat ready to begin the first end. He throws the jack, which has gone the regulation distance, but is to one side of the rink. His skip moves it straight across



1, R. Macdonald, Vice-President; 2, J. Thaw, President; 3, A. W. Kinnear, Skip; 4, W. J. Elliott; 5, W. H. Rainsford.

NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB 1903 CHAMPIONSHIP RINK.

Winners of the McAusland Medal and Cockburn Badges.

so that it rests in the centre of the rink. The lead then picks up one of his bowls and rolls it up according to the directions given by his skip. (Let it be understood that the skip is the captain and his orders should be obeyed under all conditions.) The opposing skip then directs his lead, who rolls his first bowl. The first lead then delivers his other bowl, to be followed by that of the opposing lead. Each of the players follows in the same order until both the skips have rolled their bowls. This constitutes the finish of one end or head, and now the positions of the bowls are examined in relation to their nearness to the "jack," and the side who has one or more bowls nearer than its opponents' nearest bowl will count a corresponding number of points. The lead of the side winning the end has the right to direct the lead of the losing side to place the mat where the jack rested at the conclusion of play or any point backward not less than one yard from the ditch, the mat in any case being placed in the centre of the rink. In starting play when the jack, at the finish of an "end" or "head," as it is also called, lies in the ditch or less than one yard from it, the mat should be placed forward to one yard from the ditch. The mat placed, the players continue as shown above, when starting the game, and continue that way throughout. A game may constitute 21 ends or heads or less, or 21 points, as arranged by the two skips or the managing body under whose auspices the game is being conducted. The side who has the highest number of points at the conclusion of play is the winner.

When playing the game, the mat should under no circumstances be moved during an end or head, but if by mistake such should occur, it should be placed as near the original position as possible.

When delivering a bowl or the jack, at least one foot should be on the mat; otherwise the bowl will be counted dead and placed on the bank until the completion of the end or head. A jack so delivered should be treated the same as one not thrown 25 yards, or as a jack after the first end of a game, when it goes into the ditch, viz., thrown back for the opposing lead to deliver.

Where a bowl has been delivered by a player, the next person following him must not deliver his bowl until that of his opponent's has come to rest.

JAMES WEIR GREIG

Secretary New Jersey Bowling Green Club,
Seasons 1900-1901-1902-1903.

A bowl which goes into the ditch without touching the "jack" before coming to rest is counted "dead" and should be immediately placed on the bank. Should a bowl touch the "jack" before coming to rest, it should be marked with a piece of chalk and is always a live bowl and must not be removed from the rink, even if it goes into the ditch or is subsequently knocked into the ditch by another bowl, until the end or head has been counted, unless it goes without the bounds of the rink.

Should the jack be moved by a bowl in play, it shall remain where it comes to rest, and must be played for in that position, even supposing it is knocked into the ditch. If it goes in the ditch its position should be accurately marked, but under no circumstances should it be lifted from the ditch to the green, but the skip may indicate its position by displaying a handkerchief or other article. When the "jack" is so knocked in the ditch it cannot be moved from its position excepting by a bowl which during the end or head has touched the "jack" and is resting on the green is knocked into the ditch. A bowl which has not previously touched the jack during the end or head must not be allowed to touch the jack, but if such a thing should occur, the "jack" must be placed where it laid and the bowl so striking it removed to the bank.

If a bowl which has touched the "jack" during the end or head is knocked into the ditch it cannot be moved by another bowl unless it be a toucher. Should the "jack" be hit without the bounds of the rink, the end shall be begun anew.

A player is not allowed to change his bowls after the game has started, unless having the consent of the opposing side.

No player is allowed to change his playing position during a game after it has commenced. At the completion of an end or head any bowl which has touched the "jack," during the previous one must have the chalk mark rubbed off before it is again played, or it will be considered a dead bowl and placed on the bank for that end.

The above are the principal points which enter into the game, and when one understands that the bowls have a bias it will readily be seen that the game is a most scientific one, and by

those who have seen it and understand it they call it "Billiards Out-Doors," using the hand to direct the bowl instead of a cue.

The bowl being biased, by changing the hand of play, the same effect is gained as in billiards by using a different side. Carrom shots enter into the game very largely, and, as one gets more accustomed to it and studies it, the more he realizes how difficult it is to become an expert.

When three aside play, the same conditions exist as when four aside (a full rink) play, and when but two aside the only difference is each player uses two pair of bowls.

When it is a single-handed game each player has two pairs of bowls, but has to judge for himself what is the best way to play to try to get the shot. A scorer or umpire is generally acting in such a game, and he may tell who lies the shot, or the position of the balls, if so agreed by the players, but cannot give any directions for play or consult with either of the players as to the play.

In a four aside or three aside game the duty of keeping the score is that of the second player, who shall also announce same at the completion of each end or head.

If a game is being played under the conditions of so many ends or heads and at the conclusion of any end or head the score for that end or head be a tie it should be considered a played end or head.

There are different terms used to express the kind of shot which may be asked of you, some of which are as follows:

A DRAW.

This is where you play so that when your bowl comes to rest it will if possible lie against the "jack."

A GUARD.

This is where your side lies a shot and you are asked to so play that you will stop your opponent from getting to it. It may be a long guard or a short guard, that is, a good distance back from it or a short distance from it.

A CARROM.

This is when you cannot get directly to the shot, but by striking another bowl you can easily reach it.

TRAILING THE "JACK."

Where your opponent is lying the shot, but with a full draw you are supposed to come up and carry the "jack" back a few feet or yards, as the case may be.

A DRIVE.

Where it is impossible to draw, carrom or trail, and in order to try and save your opponents from scoring you are asked to come up full speed and smash things up.

Rink or team work in a club is of the greatest importance, and, like base ball, foot ball and other games, it is not necessary for the skip to say a word to his players as to what he wishes them to play for. A certain sign or the position he stands, or something else immediately enlightens the player and at the same time keeps the opposing side in darkness as to the manner of play and its object.

Each club would do well to insist on having each player use shoes with rubber soles and no heels, so as to injure the green as little as possible.

HOW TO BUILD A GREEN

A piece of ground comparatively level should be procured and from the centre of it a square measuring 120 feet should be marked out. This should be excavated to the depth of 3 feet 3 inches and the bottom of the excavation made perfectly level. Broken stone should then be placed on the top of that and rolled down and leveled off to a depth of one foot, then engine ashes well watered and rolled on top of the broken stone for a depth of 9 inches. The very best selected garden soil should then be secured, thoroughly watered and placed on the top of the engine ashes and rolled until a perfectly level surface is obtained. Then the finest lawn grass seed should be procured and the soil sown with it and again rolled until the perfectly level surface has been obtained again. This will give you the surface for your playing green. Now around the edge of the green should be a width of 1 foot 6 inches taken off and excavated below the surface of the green to a depth of about 7 inches all around and should have a layer of fine gravel or sand placed on the bottom of it not more than one inch thick. This will form the ditch. Then a plumb line should be taken from the outside edge of the ditch and two feet width marked all around the original surface of the ground and a bank or terrace made all around from the outside edge of the ditch to that point. This will give you a regulation playing green.

Care should be taken that in addition to this area of ground there should be at least a width of 10 feet all around three edges of the bank for walking purposes, planting trees and placing seats for spectators to watch the game, and at the fourth end sufficient room to build a club house with veranda, etc.

You will find on pages 48 and 49 a plan which may be more explicit than this account.

Of course, one may elaborate on this plan by laying the foundations of the green in a crown shape and arranging for drainage,

but for all intents and purposes the foregoing should be sufficient.

I may say that this plan herewith submitted was drawn by Mr. R. K. Appleton, one of the oldest members of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club, and was largely used in the building of the green in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

LAWS OF THE GAME

ADOPTED BY THE SCOTTISH BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

I.—RINKS OR DIVISIONS OF THE GREEN.

1. The green shall be divided into spaces called rinks, not less than 19 nor more than 21 feet in width, numbered consecutively, the centre of each rink being marked on the bank at each end by a pin or other device, and the four corners of the rink by pins driven into the ditch. The side boundary of the rink shall stretch from bank to bank.

[To prevent disputes, it is recommended that the pins at the opposite ends of the rink should be connected by a linen thread, drawn tight on the surface of the green; and that, where practicable, the boundary pins of an outside rink be placed at least two feet from the side ditch. It is also recommended that the bank be not less than 18 inches in height, with an angle from the green of not more than 120 degrees.]

2. When a match is to be played, the numbers of the rinks should be put into a bag or other receptacle, and drawn at the green by the skips or their representatives.

3. Ordinary games may be played, without having recourse to drawing, on a rink mutually agreed upon.

II.—BOWLS—SIZE AND BIAS.

1. No bowl shall exceed 16½ inches in circumference, nor 3½ pounds in weight, nor have a less bias than the Standard Bowl adopted by the Association.

2. Any bowl to which objection is taken shall be tested by comparison with a standard bowl of the Association, bearing the Association's stamp. Any objection must be taken at the start, or not later than the sixth end of a game.

In the case of a club match or competition, the test shall at once be applied, at the distance of 32 yards, by two referees appointed by the parties, and if the referees disagree, they shall appoint an oversman. In the event of a bowl being declared of a

less bias than the standard, the further use of it in that club match or competition shall not be allowed, and the party at fault shall, from the stage at which the game then stood, play with any bowl, conform to standard, selected for him by the referees or oversman, or forfeit the game. In the event of the game being so forfeited, the objecting rink or player shall, in addition to being declared winner, be entitled to add to its or his score one shot for such number of shots or ends as may still remain to be played.

In the case of a tournament, the bowl or bowls objected to by an opponent shall, at the conclusion of the game, be taken possession of by the secretary of the tournament, who shall have the same forthwith tested by two of the *umpires of the tournament,* who are not members of the same club as either of the parties, and who, if they cannot agree, shall call in another of the umpires, who must also be a neutral person, to determine whether the objection is *frivolous;* but if there be reasonable ground for doubt, the bowl or bowls shall at once be sent to one of the officers of the Association, to be tested by him. The officer shall test and return without delay all bowls thus sent to him, and shall also send to the secretary of the tournament a written report of the result of the test. The decision of the umpires, oversman, or officer, as the case may be, shall be final. The objector shall lodge with the secretary of the tournament the sum of two shillings and sixpence, to cover the expense of testing, and to discourage frivolous objections, which sum shall be returned to him if his objection be sustained, and in that case the secretary of the tournament shall recover said fee from the owner of the bowl or bowls before they are returned to him, and the competitor who used them shall be disqualified, and his opponent held as having won the tie.

[Note.—To facilitate the testing of bowls under the rule, the Association trusts that each constituent club of the Association will provide itself with a Standard Bowl, made and stamped by one of its officers. Competitors in a public tournament are recommended to have their bowls tested and stamped beforehand.]

3. Markers.—In single-handed tournaments one marker only shall act in each game. The marker may answer queries as to position of bowls and their distance from the jack, but shall not give directions to, nor consult with, either player as to the play. Markers shall be appointed by the directors of the tournament, local secretaries, or umpires, whom failing, by the competitors themselves.

III.—SIZE OF THE JACK.

The jack shall be about 2½ inches in diameter.

IV.—CONDITIONS OF A GAME.

1. A game may consist of any number of shots or heads, or may be played for any length of time, as previously agreed upon.

2. When a match consists of more than one rink on each side, the total scores of the respective parties shall decide the contest.

3. When a game consists of a stated number of heads, and there is only one rink on each side, should it be found when the given number of heads has been played that the scores are equal, one extra head shall be played so as to decide the contest, and should the extra head result again in a tie, one more shall be played.

V.—RINK OR TEAM OF PLAYERS.

1. A rink or team shall consist of four players, each playing two bowls, and called respectively, according to the order in which they play, leader or lead, second player, third player, and skip or driver. Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, it shall be determined by tossing or by playing a trial head, which party is to play first, the winner of the toss or the head to have the choice. In all subsequent heads the party which won the previous head play shall play first. The leaders play their two bowls alternately, and so on, each pair of players in succession to the end. The order of playing shall not be changed after the first head has been played. No one shall play until his opponent's bowl has ceased to run; a bowl so played may be stopped, and sent back to be played over again.

2. A bowl played by mistake shall be replaced by the player's own bowl.

3. When a player has played before his turn, the opponents may stop the bowl in its course, or allow it to remain when it comes to rest, or cause it to be played over again in its proper order. If it has moved either jack or bowls, the opponents shall have the power to cause the end to be begun anew.

4. No player shall change his bowls during the game, except with the consent of the opposing party.

5. If less than three players appear on either side, the game, so far as that rink is concerned, shall not proceed, and the rink with which this occurs shall be held as having *failed to appear*, and shall forfeit the game. Should such forfeiture take place where more rinks than one from each club are concerned, and where the aggregate or average scores are to decide the contest, the scores of the remaining rinks only shall be counted, but such average shall, as a penalty in the case of the defaulting club, be arrived at by dividing the aggregate score by the number of rinks which should have played, and not, as in the case of the other club, by the number actually engaged in the game. In the absence of a single player, from one or both sides, in an ordinary club match or friendly game, the number of bowls shall be made up by the party or parties playing odd bowls, these odd bowls being played by the first and second players. In a match for a trophy or other prize, where more rinks than one from each club are engaged, odd bowls may, in the absence of one of the players of any rink, be played in the manner above provided, but one-fourth of the total shots gained by such rink shall be deducted from its score at the end of the game. In a match for a trophy or other prize where a club is represented by only one rink such rink must play with four men, but should only three men appear on one of the sides, the whole details of the case shall, unless an amicable arrangement be made for another date within the authorized limit of time, be reported by the umpire to the local secretary, who shall, in turn, report them to the secretary of the Association. The secretary of the Association shall then call a meeting of committee to dispose of each such case on its merits.

VI.—SKIPS OR DRIVERS.

1. The skips shall have sole charge of their respective rinks, and their instructions must be obeyed by the other players.

2. The skip shall have the control of the play, but he may delegate this duty at any time to a substitute, who is usually the third player.

3. As soon as a bowl is greened, the director must retire behind the jack.

4. The players not engaged must stand *jack-high,* or behind the mat-line.

5. The last player should remove the mat to the bank.

6. The two skips shall be judges of all disputed points, and, when they agree, their decision shall be final; if they cannot agree, the point shall be decided by the umpire previously appointed, whom failing, by a neutral person mutually chosen.

VII.—THE CLOTH OR MAT.

1. Each player, when playing, shall stand with at least one foot on the mat.

2. The mat shall, at the first head, be placed by the leader of the party which is to play first, and in every subsequent head by the leader of the party which lost the previous head; but it shall be in the option of the winner of any head to have the mat laid at the place where the jack lay, or between it and any point backward not less than one yard from the ditch, the mat in any case being placed in the centre of the rink. In starting play, or when the jack at the finish of a head lies in the ditch, or less than one yard from it, the mat shall be placed forward to about that distance. The mat shall not be moved till the head is finished, but if moved by accident or inadvertently, it shall be replaced as near its original position as possible. It is recommended that the size of the mat be 22 by 14 inches or thereby.

VIII.—THROWING THE JACK.

1. The leader of the party which is to play first shall throw the jack.

2. If the jack run into the ditch at the first throw in a game, it shall be placed two yards from it. If it be thrown into the ditch at any subsequent head, the opposing party shall throw it anew, but shall not play first. When thrown less than two yards from the ditch, the jack should be moved out to that distance.

3. The jack shall be thrown not less than 25 yards from the mat, and if it run to one side it shall be moved straight across and placed in the line of the pins numbering the rinks. If it be thrown less than 25 yards, it shall be treated according to the rule applicable to a jack thrown into the ditch after the first head. (See Clause 2 of this Rule.)

4. If none of the foregoing rules have been transgressed, the jack shall be played to wherever it has been thrown; or, if moved, it must be by mutual consent of parties.

5. After having been played to, it shall not be touched or interfered with in any manner otherwise than by the effects of the play, until the result of the head has been determined.

IX.—MOVEMENT OF THE JACK AND OF BOWLS.

1. If the jack be driven into the ditch, within the limits of the rink, its place shall be accurately marked, but it shall not be removed from its place (either on to the green or elsewhere), except by a toucher (see Rule XII., Sec. 5). Should it be driven beyond the limits of the rink, that is to say, over the bank, or past the side boundary of the rink by a bowl in play, *it shall be counted dead;* but if moved by a bowl *out of play*, it shall be restored to its place.

[Note.—A bowl played or driven to the ditch which is not a toucher, shall, when it falls into the ditch, be out of play.]

2. The foregoing rule as to being counted dead when driven beyond the limits of the rink shall likewise apply to bowls, whether they be *touchers* or not, but neither jack nor bowl shall be counted dead unless it be *wholly* outside the boundary when it comes to rest, even though it may have been so in its course.

3. A bowl when "dead" must be at once removed to the bank. Whenever the jack is "dead" the head must of necessity be played

over again, and it shall in no case be counted a played head, not even though all the bowls have been played.

4. The jack (though driven to the side of the rink, if not beyond its limits), may be played to on either hand, but any bowl played to it, which, when it has come to rest, lies wholly outside the rink, shall be counted dead.

5. In the event of the jack being broken, the head shall be begun anew.

X.—JACK OR BOWL REBOUNDING.

1. Should the jack run against the bank or a bowl in the ditch, and rebound on to the green, or after being played into the ditch it be so operated upon by a toucher as to find its way again on to the green, it shall be played to in the same manner as if it had never been moved. But a bowl similarly rebounding shall, *unless it be a toucher*, be counted dead, and any bowl or jack moved thereby shall be put back to its former position.

XI.—JACK OR BOWL BURNED.

The term "burned" is applied to a jack or bowl which has been interfered with or displaced, otherwise than by a bowl in play.

Jack Burned.

1. *While in motion on the green.*

When a jack while in motion on the green is burned—

(*a*) By one of the players, the opposing party shall have the option of letting it lie where it stops, and playing the head out, or of beginning the head anew.

(*b*) By a neutral person, or by a bowl belonging to a neutral person, the parties shall come to an agreement as to its position, otherwise the head shall be begun anew.

2. *While in motion in the ditch.*

Bowls in the ditch which are not touchers should be immediately removed to the bank (see Rule XIII.), but in the event of an omission to remove them the jack

or touchers coming in contact with them shall be allowed to lie where they rest. In such a case, these bowls should then be removed to the bank.

3. *While at rest.*

When a jack while at rest on the green is burned—

(*a*) By one of the players, the opposite party may replace it in its original position, or allow it to remain as moved.

(*b*) By a neutral person, or by a bowl belonging to a neutral person, the parties shall come to an agreement as to its position, otherwise the head shall be begun anew.

4. *While at rest in the ditch.* (See Rule IX., Sec. 1.)

BOWL BURNED.

1. *While in motion.*

A. When a bowl, during its original course, and before it has passed the jack, is burned—

(*a*) By the party to whom it belongs, it shall be counted dead.

(*b*) By an opponent, the player's party may claim to have it played over again, or to let it lie where it rests, or to have the head begun anew.

(*c*) By a neutral person, it shall be played over again.

B. When a bowl which, in its original course, has passed the jack and, being still in motion, is burned—

(*a*) By the player's own party, it shall be counted dead, whether it has touched the jack or not.

(*b*) By an opponent or a neutral person, the player's party may choose to let it lie where it comes to rest, or to have the head begun anew.

C. When a bowl which had come to rest is afterward set in motion by a bowl in play, and while still moving, is burned—

(*a*) By the party to whom it belongs, it shall be counted dead.

(*b*) By an opponent, the party to whom it belongs may choose to let it lie where it comes to rest, or place it

where they think it would probably have rested had it not been interfered with.

(*c*) By a neutral person, it may be allowed to lie, or be placed to the mutual satisfaction of parties; where agreement cannot be attained, the head shall be played over again.

2. *While at rest.*

When a bowl while at rest is burned—

(*a*) By either party, it may be replaced by the opposite party, or in the latter's option be allowed to remain where it lies.

(*b*) By a neutral person, or by a bowl not in play, it should be replaced as near its original position as possible.

XII.—TOUCHERS.

1. A bowl which touches the jack during its original course on the green, although previously it may have also touched one or more bowls, is called a *toucher*, and counts in the game wherever it rests if on the rink, but should a bowl, after it has ceased running, fall over and touch the jack, *after another bowl has been delivered*, it is not to be accounted a toucher. No bowl can in any circumstances become a toucher when the jack is in the ditch.

2. If a toucher run into the ditch when played, or be driven into the ditch during the course of the subsequent play, the place where it rests shall be marked, but its position shall not be altered except by the action of another toucher or the jack.

3. A toucher must be distinguished by a chalk or other distinct mark. Unless it be marked before the second succeeding bowl is delivered, it is not to be accounted a toucher. If the mark be not removed from the bowl before it is played in the succeeding head, it may be regarded as a *burned* bowl, and be removed to the bank.

4. If a bowl be moved *outwards* from the jack while being marked, it must remain as it is; but if moved *towards* the jack it must be restored to its original position.

5. Touchers may act on the jack or touchers in the ditch.

XIII.—DITCHERS.

1. A bowl which does not touch the jack in its original course on the green, and runs against the bank or into the ditch, or is driven into the ditch by the effects of the play, is called a *ditcher,* and must be immediately removed to the bank.

2. Should a ditcher under any circumstances return to the green, it must be placed on the bank.

XIV.—POSSESSION OF THE RINK.

1. As soon as each bowl stops running, the possession of the rink is transferred to the other party, time being allowed for marking a toucher.

2. The party in possession of the rink for the time being must not be disturbed or annoyed by their opponents.

XV.—RESULT OF HEAD.

1. When the last bowl in a head stops running, half a minute shall elapse, if either party so require, before the shots are counted.

2. Neither jack nor bowls shall be moved until both parties are agreed as to the shots.

3. If a bowl requiring to be measured is resting on another bowl, which prevents its measurement, the best means available shall be taken to secure it in its position, whereupon the other shall be removed. The same course shall be followed when more than two bowls are involved.

4. No measuring shall be allowed until the head has been played out.

5. When at the conclusion of a head a tie for the first shot occurs, it shall, in a game of ends, be counted a played head.

6. The duty of keeping the score, and of announcing the state of the game at the end of each head, should be assigned to the second player.

XVI.—OBJECTS ON THE GREEN.

1. Under no circumstances is any object to be laid on the

green, or on a bowl, or on the jack, but it may be displayed in the hand for the guidance of the player.

XVII.—ONLOOKERS.

1. Persons not engaged in the game must confine themselves to the banks, and preserve an attitude of strict neutrality.

RULES FOR THE GAME OF POINTS

1. The game shall consist of 32 shots, viz., 8 each at *drawing, guarding, trailing*, and *driving*. It shall be played in two rounds of the green, 4 shots at each point, and bowls shall be played on the fore and back hand alternately.

2. Ties shall be decided by playing two shots, one on the fore, and one on the back hand, at each point.

3. Each player shall use four bowls, and no change of bowls shall be permitted.

4. Before commencing, each player shall be allowed two trial shots at *drawing*, one on the fore, and one on the back hand.

5. A marker shall be appointed to take charge of each rink, and it shall be the duty of the marker to declare the value of each shot, when the bowl comes to rest, to enter the same in a book or form ruled for the purpose, and, when each player's shots are finished, to declare the result.

6. An umpire shall be chosen before play begins, and he shall decide finally all disputes that may arise.

7. No interference with the marker shall be allowed, and any dispute as to the value of a shot shall be referred to the umpire.

8. When play is finished, the markers shall hand in their scores to the secretary of the match, who shall enter each score in a book or sheet, ascertain the total score of each competitor, and declare the result as soon as possible, in the presence of the players.

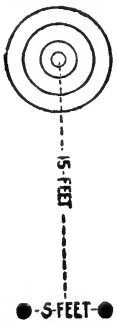
9. In the points game, Rule IX. of the Laws of the Game shall not apply.

DIAGRAMS SHOWING HOW THE RINKS ARE TO BE LAID OFF

Distance between mat and jack should be 100 feet, and between jack and ditch, 9 feet at least.

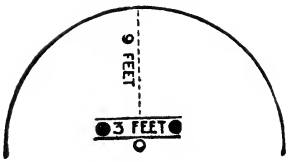
BOWLS MARKED ●; JACKS O

DRAWING



GUARDING

TRAILING



DRIVING

DRAWING.—Three concentric circles, of 1, 2 and 3 feet radius respectively, to be drawn with chalk or made with thread and pins round the centre-pin or mark upon which a jack is to be placed. Two bowls to be placed in front, 5 feet apart and 15 feet from the tee.

GUARDING.—Six lines of thread, placed as on diagram, the two centre ones 11 feet long, the two next 10 feet, and the outermost 9 feet, to be fastened 6 inches apart to the green by pins, a jack being placed at each end of the centre place.

TRAILING.—Two bowls to be placed 3 feet apart, with two lines drawn across their front and back, and a jack to be placed equidistant from both, immediately before the line drawn in front. A semi-circle to be drawn at back of bowls, having a radius of 9 feet from jack.

DRIVING.—Two bowls to be placed 2 feet apart behind the jack, and each 15 inches from it.

Note.—It will be convenient to have the position of each bowl or jack marked upon the turf, so as to facilitate replacement in case of one or other being moved.

A separate rink should be laid off for each section of the game.

SCORING

THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE SCORE IS 96 POINTS.

DRAWING.—If a bowl, having passed outside without touching either of the two bowls placed on the rink, rest within three feet of the centre pin or tee, it shall score 1, if within two feet it shall score 2, and if within one foot it shall score 3.

GUARDING.—If a bowl come to rest on the centre space it shall score 3 points, if on either of the two next it shall score 2 points, and if on either of the outermost it shall score 1 point.

The jack in front shall be temporarily lifted should a bowl played be thought likely to touch it, and thereby be affected in its destination. A bowl which touches the jack which is being guarded, shall not count.

TRAILING.—If a bowl trail the jack through between, and past the line square to the back of, the stationary bowls, it shall score 3, provided both jack and bowl be entirely over said line.

If a bowl trail the jack past, but do not itself entirely cross the said line at back of bowls; or if it trail the jack past the line in front and not over the line at back, but itself cross the back line, it shall score 2.

If a bowl pass between the jack and either of the stationary bowls over the back line without having touched the jack; or having touched it, do not carry it over the front line, but itself pass over the back line; or if it trail the jack over the front line though it do not itself cross it, it shall score 1.

No score shall be made if the jack, though touched, be not trailed clear over the front line or the bowl played do not cross the back line.

In all these provisions it must be understood that the bowl played must not touch either of the stationary bowls, and that neither the jack when trailed nor the bowl played shall travel outside the semi-circle.

DRIVING.—If a bowl drive the jack to the ditch through between the two bowls, it shall score 3.

If a bowl shift the jack, without carrying it through between the two bowls to the ditch, it shall score 2.

If a bowl touch the jack without shifting it or pass between the jack and either of the two bowls it shall score 1.

In all these provisions the bowl played must not touch either of the two bowls on the green and must itself run into the ditch.

Note.—No bowl is to be held as outside any circle or line unless it be entirely clear of it. This may be ascertained by looking perpendicularly down upon it or placing a square on the green. In the case of guarding, the whole thread must be visible to the eye of the marker, standing at either end of it.

OFFICIAL RULES FOR ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The following list contains the Group and the Number of the book of Spalding's Athletic Library in which the rules wanted are contained. See front pages of book for com lete list of Spalding's Athletic Library.

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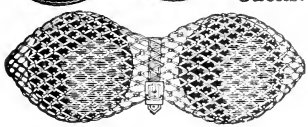
SPALDING LAWN BOWLS

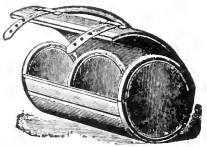
This game is increasing in popularity very rapidly. As a lawn game it is unexcelled, and wherever introduced it has met with continued favor. The very complete line of goods listed below is carefully selected quality and the prices extremely moderate.

Lawn Bowls—Pairs. No. **1.** These have a medium bias as used by best players in England and Scotland. Finely finished ebonized bowls, ivory inlaid. Regulation size. Per pair, **$8.50**

Jacks. Regulation size, nicely finished. Each, **75c.**



Bowl Cases. No. **A.** Made to fit one pair of bowls. Heavy sole leather, well made, with leather partition. Each, **$2.75**



Bowl Nets. No. **B.** Made to fit one pair of bowls. Heavy twine, hand knitted, with good quality leather strap. . . . . Each, **50c.**

Lawn Bowls—Sets. Each set of 8 bowls and 2 jacks packed complete in a neat box with handles and metal catches, printed rules, etc. Bowls are all made of selected quality lignum vitæ, high polish finish and neatly inlaid.

No. 4½. For ladies' use particularly. . . . Set complete, **$12.00**
No. 5¼. Regulation set. Full size bowls. . " " **15.00**

SPECIAL ROQUE GOODS

Genuine Hard Rubber Croquet and Roque Balls.

As necessary to a perfect game of roque or croquet as solid ivory balls are to a game of billiards.

No. **AH.** For Roque. Made of hard rubber and guaranteed perfect in material and workmanship. One ball finished with high polish, others plain black. . . . Per Set of 4, **$12.00**

No. **AR.** For Croquet. Otherwise same as above. **15.00**

We have furnished the supplies used at practically every important Roque Tournament, and at the Championship Contests at the St. Louis Exposition Spalding Goods were used exclusively.

Blocks, hardwood; regulation size. . Set of 10, **$10.00**
Arches, regulation size. . . . . " " **4.00**

The above Arches and Blocks are duplicates of those we supplied at the St. Louis Exposition.

Excelite Croquet and Roque Balls. These balls are made in England, of a patented material for which we have the exclusive sale. They are very durable and resilient.

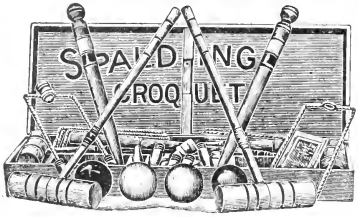
No. **EK.** For Roque. Per set of 4, **$12.00** | No. **EC.** For Croquet. Per set of 4, **$12.00**

Official Roque Balls. No. **R.** Official Roque Ball. Made of special material and is practically unbreakable, yet retains the resiliency that is necessary in an article of this kind. The ball will not chip or break when used under ordinary conditions in actual play. Regulation size and weight, and finished in Red, White, Blue and Black. Packed complete in box. . . . . Per set of 4, **$10.00**

Individual Roque Mallets. No. **M.** Expert Roque Mallet. Extra quality selected dogwood head, 9⅛ inches long, with heavy nickel ferrules. One end soft, the other hard rubber cap. Selected ash handle 15½ inches long, checkered grip, and 2 or 2¼ inch diameter head. Other length handles to order only. Each, **$4.00**

No. M

SPALDING CROQUET



Our croquet goods, while moderate in price, are thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. We describe them exactly as they are. Prices regulated according to quality of material and finish.

Four Ball Sets No. **11A.** Fancy mallets, 8-in. maple head, nicely striped, and ash handle. Fancy stakes. Balls of selected rock maple. Packed in strong wooden box. . . . . Per set, **$3.00**

No. **19C.** Special mallets, 9-in. selected dogwood head, handsomely striped and polished; hand turned professional handle. Dogwood balls, solid color stained in, not painted; guaranteed not to flake or rub off; polished. Wickets of heavy twisted wire, white enameled, and fitted with candlestick so they can be used after dark; wooden sockets. Stakes fancy painted and polished. Handsome hardwood stained and polished box. . . . Per set, **$8.00**

No. **30.** Special mallets, 8-in. hardwood heads, 24-in. hickory handles glued to head; painted and varnished. Special quality rock maple balls, painted solid red, blue, white and black; varnished. Stakes painted to match balls; wickets steel wire, japanned white, with sockets. Complete with book of rules in handsome box **$5.00**

No. **40.** Extra quality mallets, 9-in. hardwood heads, 24-in. hickory handles threaded to heads; painted and varnished. Extra quality dogwood balls painted solid colors and varnished; wickets heavy steel wire, japanned white and furnished with wooden sockets. Complete set with book of rules in handsome box. **$10.00**

Eight Ball Sets

No. **4.** This is an eight-ball polished set; selected handles, large fancy stakes, galvanized wicket, with mallets and balls of nice native wood. Extra value. . . . . Per set, **$2.50**

No. **14H.** Special set. 7-in. dogwood head mallets, fancy painted striping and polished maple handle. Selected dogwood balls, striped, painted and polished. Wickets of twisted wire, white enameled, wooden sockets. Stakes fancy striped and polished. Complete in polished wood box. . . Per set, **$8.00**

No. **10D.** Mallets with 8-in. maple head, fancy striped, painted and varnished and fancy turned handle. Maple balls striped and varnished. Wickets of heavy galvanized iron wire with sockets. Packed in strong wooden box. . . . . Per set, **$4.00**

No. **13F.** Fancy mallets, 8-in. maple head, striped, painted and gilt, handle fancy turned. Polished maple balls, with painted striping. Fancy painted stakes. Wickets, wooden sockets. Polished wood box with handles on end. . . . . Per set, **$6.00**

No. 1

Individual Croquet Mallets

All made according to latest approved models and finest quality throughout.

No. **1.** Brooklyn style. Finely finished imitation boxwood head, 8 inches long. Fancy painted handle. Each, **$1.00**

No. **2.** Philadelphia style. Special selected dogwood head, 9 x 2¼ inches, with metal bands and hand turned handle. Each, **$2.00**

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No. 2

Extra Croquet Balls

No. **7.** Special selected dogwood, thoroughly seasoned, with solid colors dyed in instead of painted. Highly polished and color warranted not to flake or rub off. Per set of 4, **$2.50**

No. C. Composition croquet balls, regulation size and weight, and colored red, white, blue and black in fast colors. Extremely durable and will give excellent satisfaction. Packed complete in box. Per set of 4, **$6.00**

Extra Stakes and Wickets

No. **2S.** Fancy stakes, nicely painted and polished. Pair, **75c.**

No. **1S.** Heavy twisted wire square wickets, white enameled. Per set of 10, **$1.25**

No. 3

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS. STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1910. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

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Aldred Archery Goods

WHEN we secured the exclusive agency for the sale of the well known line of Archery Goods manufactured by Thos. Aldred, it was our idea that as headquarters for athletic goods of every description in the United States and Canada archers would find it convenient to purchase their supplies through the various branch stores of A. G. Spalding & Bros. No manufacturer is better known in this line than Thomas Aldred, and his goods will be found eminently satisfactory. Expert archers will be able to select from our stock, Bows, Arrows, and other requisites made under his personal supervision, and possessing all the advantages which an experience of over fifty years enables a manufacturer to add to the ordinary value of a well made article.

Archery has fluctuated in popularity during the past thirty years in this country, but during all of that time the sport has held its place high in the estimation of people who have required out-of-door exercise of an invigorating nature, but not too violent. The antiquity of this form of amusement, and the general knowledge of the use of the various implements required, renders a special reference to these matters unnecessary, but a few words regarding the selection of bows and arrows may not be out of place.

Gentlemen's bows should be 6 ft. and ladies' 5 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in. Weight of your bow should be according to your strength, and particular care should be used in making selection, to avoid picking one with too strong a pull.

Gentlemen's arrows should measure 28 in.; sometimes longer ones are used. Ladies' arrows 24 and 25 in. Arrows are weighed against new English silver coin. Ladies' weigh from 2 6 to 3 6 and gentlemen's 4′- to 5′-, according to the distance—for instance, at sixty yards a heavier arrow may be used than at a hundred yards. When shooting in company, arrows should be painted or marked differently for each person, so as to be distinguishable.

Aldred Bows and Arrows, Suitable for Expert Use

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Arrows are packed one dozen each size and weight in pasteboard box, and match exactly, also in marking on arrows themselves.

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Reversible Lancewood Bows

No. 1.	3 ft. nicely polished, velvet handle.	Each, $ .25
No. 2.	3 ft. 6 in., nicely polished, velvet handle.	" .50
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Lancewood Bows—Self-Made to Weight

These are fine quality, imported and will give the best of satisfaction.

No. 24.	Ladies', 5 ft., 20 to 38 lbs.	$2.50
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No. A. Special Ladies, length 5 feet 3 inches, horn tipped, French polished, with best Flemish string, 20 to 38 lbs. Each, $4.00

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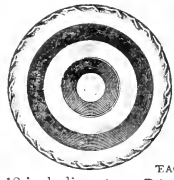
Bow Strings

No. 43. Best quality Flemish strings, 5, 5½ or 6 feet. . . . Each, 75c.

No. 45. Cotton strings. Each, 25c.

Straw Targets

Painted in bright colors. Easily distinguishable at a distance. Five circles count as follows: Gold centre, 9; Red, 7; Inner White or Blue, 5; Black, 3; Outer White, 1



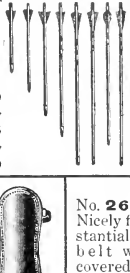
A pair of targets should be in the field to save time and trouble.

	EACH
18 inch diameter.	$1.50
24 inch diameter.	2.00
27 inch diameter.	2.50
30 inch diameter,	3.00
36 inch diameter.	4.00
42 inch diameter	5.00
48 inch diameter.	6.00
48 inch diameter, extra thick, official.	$10.00

Iron Target Stands

No. 3. 6 feet. $3.00

Arrows



No. 2. 15 inch 2 feathered arrows, plain, brass point. . . Doz., 50c.

No. 3. 18 inch 2 feathered arrows, plain, brass point. . . . Doz., 75c.

No. 4. 21 inch 3 feathered arrows, plain, brass point. . . Doz., $1.20

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No. 12. 28 inch 3 feathered arrows, extra quality, nicely painted and gilt, steel point. One dozen in box. Doz., $5.00

No. 21. 25 inch Ladies' best footed, with parallel points, painted and gilt and painted between feathers. One dozen, matched, in box. . . . Doz., $10.00

No. 22. 28 inch Gent's best footed, with parallel points, painted and gilt and painted between feathers. One dozen, matched, in box. . . . Doz., $11.00

Archery Arm Guards

No. 23. For men. Good quality heavy tan leather, nicely finished; silk elastic straps. . . Each, $1.50

No. 8. For ladies. Black leather, nicely finished, silk elastic straps. Each, $1.50

Archery Gloves

No. 18. For men. Good quality tan leather back; silk elastic strap; 3 leather finger tips. . . Each, $1.00

No. 2. Ladies. Good quality black leather back; silk elastic strap; 3 leather finger tips. 90c.

No. 3. Same quality as No. 2, but laced finger tips. . . Each, $1.00

Archery Bow Bags

No. 44. Good quality heavy green baize. Two sizes, 6 ft. and 5 ft. 6 in., for ladies' and men's bows. 40c.

Archery Tassels

No. 32.	Ladies' green tassels.	Each, 50c.
No. 34.	Men's green tassels.	" 60c.

Archery Quiver and Belt

No. 26. For men. Nicely finished substantial tan leather belt with leather covered buckle. Quiver is of metal, leather covered, well made. $2.50

No. 13. For ladies. Dark green leather, similar to above but smaller in size. Excellent quality throughout. . . . Each, $2.25

Archery Arrow Points (Steel)

No. X.	For ladies' arrows.	Each, 10c.
No. Y	For men's arrows.	" 10c.

Archery Finger Tips

No. 5. Ladies' knuckle tips. Laced. Set of 3, $1.25

No. 20. Men's knuckle tips. Laced. 1.25

Horn Tips for Archery Bows

No. O.	For ladies' bows, .	Pair, 50c.
No. M.	For men's bows. .	" 60c.

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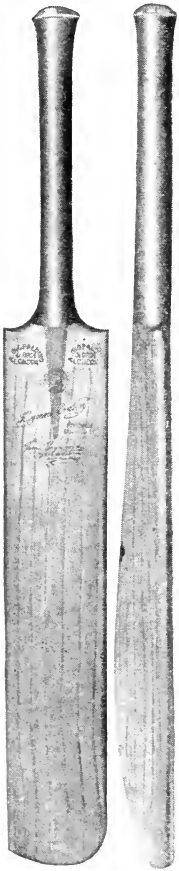
SPALDING CRICKET BATS

Spalding prices are net and will be found much lower than quotations made by others on so-called first grade goods, even when figured with a large discount off.



Hayward "Century"

The Hayward "Century"

We are the sole makers of these bats, and they are as near perfection as it is possible to make them. Tom Hayward, of the Surrey XI., carefully selects and personally examines every bat, and each one is stamped with his signature.

The Blades of these bats are made from the best willow procurable, and are well seasoned. They are clear, straight grain, well wooded in the right place, and perfect in shape and balance.

The Handles are made from the best cane, specially compressed with three strips of pure Para rubber running through them, which gives the bat *excellent spring and great driving power.*

"This is the bat with which I made 136 and 130 for Australia *vs.* England, at Kennington Oval, August 9, 10, 11, 1909. WARREN BARDSLEY."

"I have also made the following scores with a Spalding Bat: 63, 76, 63 (not out), 219, 108, 118, 211."

PERSONAL SELECTION

Many players like to go over a stock of bats until they find one that just suits them in weight and balance. This may be done at any Spalding store, the large assortment which we carry at all times in stock making it possible for us to suit exactly in every case. An extra charge will be made for this special service.

All Spalding Cricket Bats are uniform in finish and quality of material in each grade. "Personal Selection" refers simply to weight and balance, our bats being made in a great variety of weights, in which the balance also varies.

The Hayward "Century"

MEN'S SIZE

PERSONAL SELECTION. (See note above).	Each,	**$8.00**
ORDINARY SELECTION.	"	**7.00**
The Hayward "Century," Youths' Size.	"	**4.00**

The "Grand Prix"

MEN'S SIZE

Perfect shape, made from the best selected, seasoned willow, light in weight, and guaranteed as to quality and durability.

PERSONAL SELECTION. (See note above.)	Each,	**$7.00**
ORDINARY SELECTION.	"	**6.50**

"Grand Prix"

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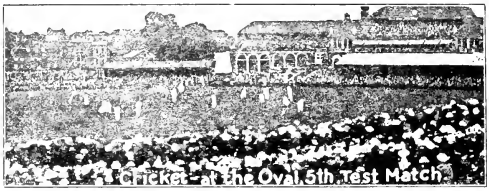
SPALDING CRICKET BATS



Cricket at the Oval, 5th Test Match

Spalding Prices are net, and will be found much lower than quotations made by others on so-called first-grade goods, even when figured with a large discount off.

"London Club"

THE SPALDING "LONDON CLUB"

Double Rubber. Men's Size.

¶ Made in the Improved Shape with two strips of pure Para rubber running through the handle; well-seasoned blades. A splendid driver and thoroughly reliable bat.

LONDON CLUB. Each, **$5.50**

THE SPALDING "PRACTICE"

All Cane. Men's Size.

¶ The handles of these bats are made from the best cane and the blades are recommended for durability. The best practice bat ever sold in this country.

ALL CANE PRACTICE. Each, **$3.50**

The Spalding Youths' "All Cane"

¶ An exceedingly well made bat in youths' size. Durable and of satisfactory quality.

YOUTHS' ALL CANE. Each, **$2.75**

Spalding Cricket Bats are made at our own Factory at Putney, England

The "Practice"

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SPALDING CRICKET BALLS

THESE CRICKET BALLS are manufactured in our factory in England, and in both quality and price will be found eminently satisfactory. We feel certain that their grand record on the other side will be duplicated in this country. Prices are net and will be found much lower than quotations made by others on so-called first-grade goods, even when figured with a large discount off. They are all Treble Stitched, and guaranteed to retain their color, weight and shape, and at the same time they are soft to the hands, which is much appreciated by wicket-keepers and fieldsmen.

Grand Prix

Grand Prix

Our Grand Prix Cricket Ball is built for first-class cricket. Perfection quality throughout. Will wear equally well on hard or soft ground.

No. **1.** Grand Prix. Each, **$2.25**

County Match

The best ball manufactured at this price. Built from the finest materials and well finished. Must be tried to be appreciated.

No. **2.** County Match. Each, **$2.00**

County Match

PUT UP IN BOXES CONTAINING HALF DOZEN

EVERY BALL WARRANTED

EACH BALL WRAPPED IN OIL PAPER BAG

EVERY BALL WARRANTED

Favorite Match

Favorite Match

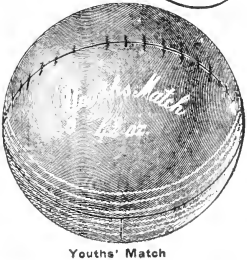
A really excellent ball for ordinary club matches, wearing very hard and retaining its shape to the last.

No. **3.** Favorite Match. Each, **$1.75**

Youths' Match

Adopted by the Preparatory Schools of Great Britain. Same material and workmanship as in our Grand Prix, but smaller and lighter; weight about 4¾ oz., and circumference about 8¾ in.

No. **4.** Youths' Match. Each, **$1.75**



Youths' Match

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Sandow's Patent

Spring Grip Dumb Bells

EUGEN SANDOW, Patentee.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

SOLE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN LICENSEES

AN ENTIRE SYSTEM of Physical Culture is embraced within the exercises possible with these wonderful dumb bells.

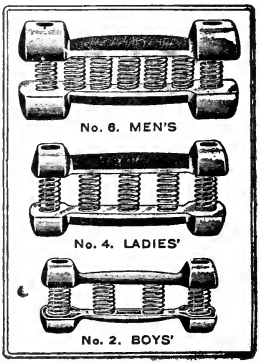
The bells are made in two halves connected by steel springs, the effort necessary in gripping compelling the pupil to continually devote his whole mind to each movement. This concentration of will power on each muscle involved is what is responsible for the great results obtained through properly exercising with them.

Sandow's Patent Spring Grip Dumb Bells

No. **6.** **MEN'S.** Nickel-plated; fitted with seven steel springs. . . . . Per pair, **$3.00**

No. **4.** **LADIES'.** Nickel-plated; fitted with five steel springs. . . . . Per pair, **$2.50**

No. **2.** **BOYS'.** Nickel-plated; fitted with four steel springs. . . . . Per pair, **$2.00**



We include with each pair of Sandow Dumb Bells a chart of exercises by Sandow and full instructions for using. Also a piece of selvyt cloth for keeping dumb bells in good condition.

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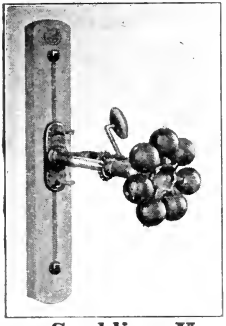


The Spalding Automatic Abdominal Masseur

A Safe and Sure Cure for Constipation and Other Kindred Ailments

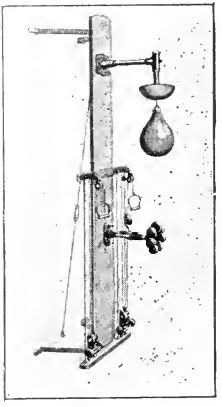
The Automatic Abdominal Masseur is offered the public for treatment of constipation, based upon the principle of muscular contraction (the force which nature uses), and, by its mechanical arrangement, it effectually applies force in the same direction that nature does, and will gradually discard the use of cathartics. So promptly does the Automatic Abdominal Masseur excite the muscular contraction of the intestines, that only a few moments' use at the proper time is necessary before its effects will be felt. Its action upon the liver and stomach is equally as prompt and effective, and derangements of these organs are speedily remedied.

N. E. cor. 15th and Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS. May 24th, 1906.

Gentlemen: I have osed the Spalding Automatic Abdominal Masseur in my practice for over fifteen years. I have found it of great benefit in chronic constipation and indigestion. Your improvement increases its value.

Very truly yours. WALTER A. FORD, M.D.

The Spalding Automatic Abdominal Masseur. Equipped with Japanned Detachable Gear Cover. . . Complete, **$10.00**



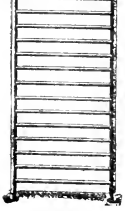
Spalding Home Gymnasium Board

A Complete Gymnasium for the Home on one Board

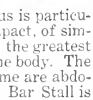
Convenient, does not take up much room, is always ready, and is really the most compact, simplest and best arrangement for providing a complete set of home exercising apparatus that has ever been devised.—CONSISTS OF

Board with attachments for fastening to floor of room so that walls need not be marred. . .	**$10.00**
Spalding Abdominal Masseur. . . .	**10.00**
No. PR Spalding Adjustable Striking Bag Disk.	**5.00**
No. 2 Spalding Chest Weight Machine, including pair of 5-lb. Dumb Bells.	**5.00**
No. 14 Spalding Striking Bag.	**1.50**
Complete, all attached,	**$31.50**
Board itself will be furnished separately if desired. . Each,	**$10.00**

Board only is fastened to floor. Braces are padded with leather, so that walls will not be damaged. Can be put up in any room with a ceiling 8 ft. high. As the Complete outfit is made up and carried in stock by us, equipped as noted above, we cannot supply board with different articles already attached.



Leather Covered Shot—For Abdominal Massage



No. A. Consists of an iron ball, which is wound with electric tape and is then covered with a very soft and smooth grade of horsehide. It is made in either 6 or 8 lbs. weight. Each, **$5.00**

Spalding Bar Stalls

This well known and popular piece of apparatus is particularly adapted for use in the home, as it is compact, of simple construction, and because it may be used for the greatest variety of movements affecting every part of the body. The principal requirements of apparatus for the home are abdomen and chest movements, and for these the Bar Stall is especially adapted. The Stall may be erected against the wall, behind a door, or against any other flat surface. The dimensions are eight feet high, thirty-six inches wide on center of uprights, and it extends six inches into the room.

No. **20H.** For home use. Per section, **$8.00**

Spalding Bar Stall Bench

Made of hard pine, strong and substantial. The top is padded with hair felt and covered with canvas. We think it is preferable, for sanitary reasons, that this canvas should be painted (a special elastic paint is used), and unless otherwise specified, our stock benches will be so furnished.

No. **205.** Single. Ea., **$4.00**

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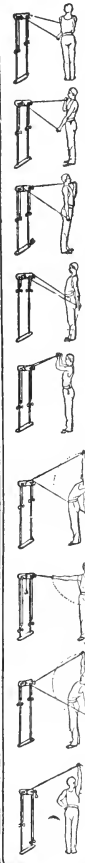
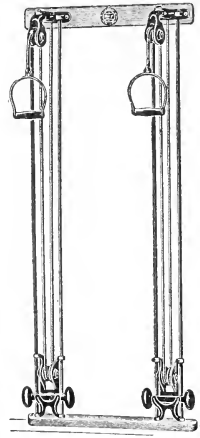


Spalding Home Apparatus

Exercise acts on the health of an individual in the same way as the draught does on the fire in a furnace. Pile on the coal and shut off the draught and you kill the fire. Continue to eat heavy meals and take no exercise and your health will be affected, not because of the food you have eaten so much as on account of the lack of exercise. A little exercise is all that is necessary to keep you in good condition. Some rational, pleasant and interesting exercise, persisted in with regularity and, preferably, with Spalding Home Apparatus, will help you to retain your health.

Spalding Chest Weight No. 2



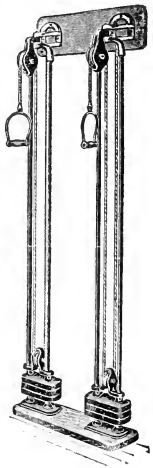
An ideal machine for home use. Well made and easy running. Rods are ⅝-inch coppered spring steel. Bearings are hardened steel cone points running in soft, gray iron, noiseless and durable. Weight carriage packed with felt, good for long wear, but easily removed and replaced when necessary without the use of glue or wedges of any kind. Weight carriage strikes on rubber bumpers. Weights are 5-pound iron dumb-bells, one to each carriage, and may be removed and used as dumb bells. Wall and floor boards are hard wood, nicely finished and stained. All castings heavily japanned. Every part of machine guaranteed free of defect.

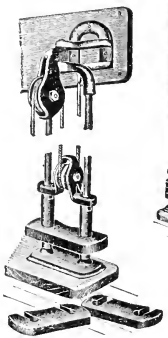
No. **2.** . . Each, **$5.00**

Spalding Chest Weight No. 12

We have just added this very well made machine to our line. Cast iron parts are all nicely japanned. The wheels are iron, turned true on centers, and have hardened steel cone point bearings. The guide rods are spring steel, copper-plated. The weight carriage has removable felt bushings, noiseless and durable. Each handle is equipped with 10 lbs. of weights.

No. **12.** - Each, **$10.00**





Showing important details of Construction of No. 12 Machine.

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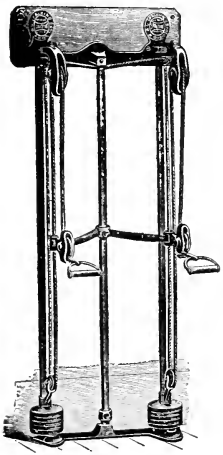
Spalding Chest Weight



This machine has the Center Arm Adjustment, which permits of all the lower as well as the direct and upper chest movements. The various changes are made by raising or lowering the center arm, requiring but a few seconds. It really combines two machines in one, and is particularly suitable for home use where space is a consideration. Japan finish. One of the most reliable and satisfactory machines ever built. Each Machine is equipped with 16 pounds of weights.

CHEST WEIGHT MACHINE

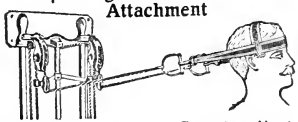
No. 5. . Each, $15.00

Spalding Foot and Leg Attachment

Illustrating Method of Fastening Foot and Leg Attachment to No. 5 Chest Weight Machine.

No. **2.** Well made of heavy cowhide. Readily attached to one handle or both; can be worn with or without shoe. Each, **$1.50**

Spalding Head and Neck Attachment



Illustrating Method of Fastening Head and Neck Attachment to No. 5 Chest Weight Machine.

No. **3.** Well made of heavy cowhide, Ready for use by simply snapping to one of the handles or both. Each, **$1.50**

Home Apparatus

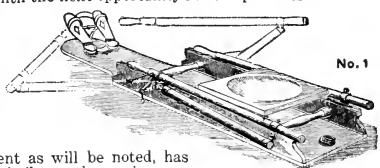
Home apparatus, suitable for home use, and not altogether by the boys and girls of the household, but by the grown-ups; as a matter of fact, the ones who usually require exercise of a rational kind much more than the younger generation who have the time and inclination for outdoor exercise not possessed by many of their elders—that is what we will attempt to show in this section of our catalogue.

Used in connection with our various Athletic Libraries there is no reason why any man cannot practically renew his youthful vigor.

Spalding Rowing Attachments

The Rowing Attachments listed below, which are to be used in connection with Chest Weight Machines, will be found particularly suitable for home use, as they may be detached from the weight machine quickly and can then be put away in a very small space until the next opportunity for use presents itself.

To be used in connection only with chest weights which have center arm adjustment, or with handles arranged so that they can be pulled from a bracket close to the floor.



No. 1

No. **1.** This attachment as will be noted, has out-riggers and arms similar to the rowing machine, and offers a great variety of work when used in connection with the chest weight. . . . . Complete, **$10.00**

No. 2

No. **2.** Designed to fill the demand for a low priced article of this kind, built along substantial lines. Will give entire satisfaction. . Complete, **$8.00**

NOTE—These Attachments can be used only in connection with the No. 5 Type of Chest Weight Machine.

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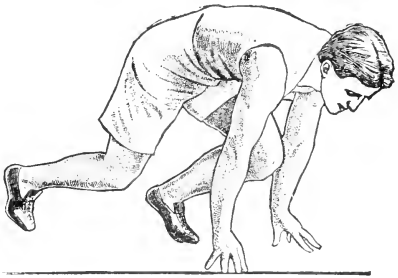
Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac

The Recognized Official Authority on all Matters Athletic

Published Annually

Price, 10 Cents

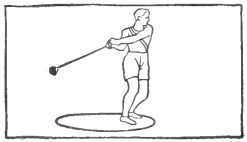


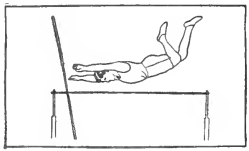
Edited by J. E. Sullivan Secretary - Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States

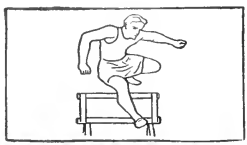
RECORDS

A. A. U. Champions—
- Track and Field
- Junior and Senior
- Individual
- Indoor
- Swimming
- Indoor Swimming
- Gymnastic
- Bag Punching
- Boxing
- Wrestling

Central Association A. A. U.
Metropolitan Assoc. A. A. U.
Middle Atlantic Assoc. A.A.U.
New England Assoc. A. A. U.
Pacific Association A. A. U.
South Atlantic Assoc. A.A.U.
Southern Association A. A. U.
International Meets
Interscholastic







RECORDS

Running — High Jumping
Walking — Broad Jumping
Shot Putting
Throwing the Hammer
Throwing the Discus
Three-Legged Race
Sack Racing
Javelin — Kicking
Lifting — Long Dive
Marathon Road Races
Parallel Bar
Relay Racing
Rope Climbing
Running Backwards
Running the Bases
Skating
Stone Gathering
Pole Vaulting
Winners in Olympic Games
Women's Athletic Records

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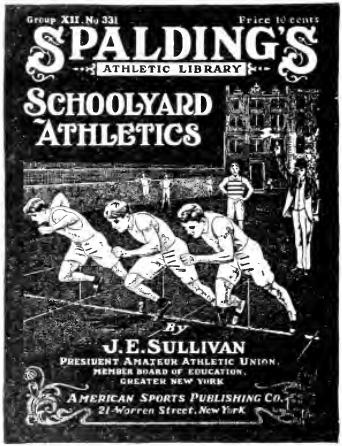
Schoolyard Athletics



By J. E. SULLIVAN

President Amateur Athletic Union;
Member Board of Education Greater New York.

THE great interest in athletics that has developed in the public schools within recent years has led to the compilation of this book with a view to the systemization of the various events that form the distinctively athletic feature of school recreation. With its aid any teacher should be able to conduct a successful meet, while the directions given for becoming expert in the various lines will appeal to the pupil. Some of the leading athletes have contributed chapters on their specialties: Ray Ewry, holder of the world's high jump record, tells how to practice for that event; Harry Hillman, holder of the hurdle and three-legged records, gives hints on hurdle racing and three-legged racing; Martin Sheridan, all-around champion of America, gives directions for putting the shot; Harry F. Porter, high jump expert, describes how to become proficient in that event. The book is illustrated with photos taken especially for it in public school yards.

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STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

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Prices in effect January 5, 1910. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK** GUARANTEES QUALITY

The Only Official Association Foot Ball

An Old Favorite—just as Popular as ever

WE GUARANTEE *every Spalding Foot Ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and, if returned at once we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use. Owing to the superb quality of every Spalding Foot Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee, which we will not allow.*

A. G. Spalding & Bros

The Spalding Official No. L Association Foot Ball

The case of our No. L Ball is constructed in four sections with capless ends, neat in appearance and very serviceable. Material and workmanship are of highest quality and fully guaranteed. Each ball is packed complete in sealed box, with pure Para rubber (no composition) guaranteed bladder, foot ball inflater, rawhide lace and lacing needle. Contents guaranteed if seal is unbroken.

No. L. The Spalding "Official" Association Foot Ball. $5.00

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
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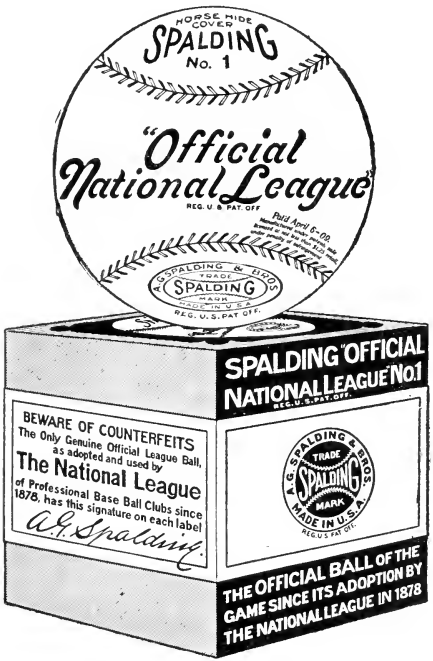

HORSE HIDE COVER
SPALDING
No. 1
"Official National League"
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Patd April 6-09.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
TRADE
SPALDING
MARK
MADE IN U.S.A.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SPALDING "OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE" No.1
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
The Only Genuine Official League Ball, as adopted and used by
The National League
of Professional Base Ball Clubs since 1876, has this signature on each label
A. G. Spalding
A.G. SPALDING & BROS.
TRADE
SPALDING
MARK
MADE IN U.S.A.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
THE OFFICIAL BALL OF THE GAME SINCE ITS ADOPTION BY THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IN 1878

Spalding "Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

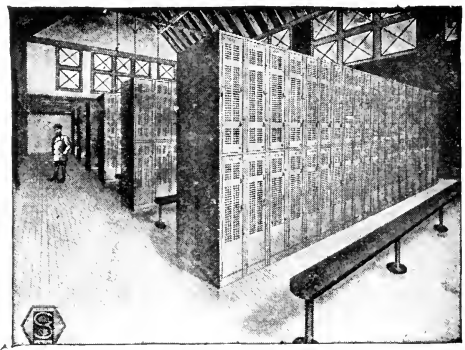
Official Ball of the Game for over Thirty Years

ADOPTED by the National League in 1878, and the only ball used in Championship games since that time. Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. 1. Each, $1.25

Per Dozen, $15.00

Durand-Steel Lockers



Some of the 6,000 Durand-Steel Lockers installed in the Public Gymnasiums of Chicago. 12'x 15'x 42', Double Tier.

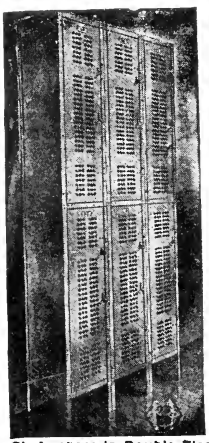
Wooden lockers are objectionable, because they attract vermin, absorb odors, can be easily broken into, and are dangerous on account of fire.

Lockers made from wire mesh or expanded metal afford little security, as they can be easily entered with wire cutters. Clothes placed in them become covered with dust, and the lockers themselves present a poor appearance, resembling animal cages

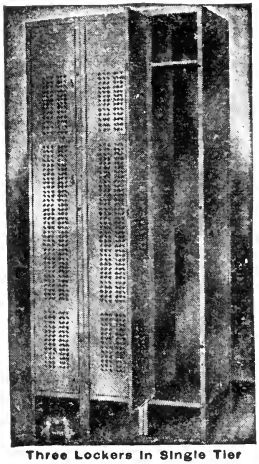
Durand-Steel Lockers are made of finest grade furniture steel and are finished with gloss black, furnace-baked japan (400°), comparable to that used on hospital ware, which will never flake off nor require refinishing, as do paints and enamels.

Durand-Steel Lockers are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design with sides and backs solid. This prevents clothes in one locker from coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but, if the purchaser prefers, we perforate the backs also.

The cost of Durand-Steel Lockers is no more than that of first-class wooden lockers, and they last as long as the building, are sanitary, secure, and, in addition, are fire-proof.



Six Lockers in Double Tier



Three Lockers in Single Tier

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD SIZES ARE THOSE MOST COMMONLY USED:

DOUBLE TIER	SINGLE TIER
12 x 12 x 36 Inch	12 x 12 x 60 Inch
15 x 15 x 36 Inch	15 x 15 x 60 Inch
12 x 12 x 42 Inch	12 x 12 x 72 Inch
15 x 15 x 42 Inch	15 x 15 x 72 Inch

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

We are handling lockers as a special contract business, and shipment will in every case be made direct from the factory in Chicago. If you will let us know the number of lockers, size and arrangement, we shall be glad to take up, through correspondence, the matter of prices.

THE following selection of items from their latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of ATHLETIC GOODS manufactured by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. SEND FOR A FREE COPY.

Archery
Bags—
Bat
Cricket
Striking
Uniform
Balls—
Base
Basket
Cricket
Field Hockey
Foot, College
Foot, Rugby
Foot, Soccer
Golf
Hand
Indoor
Medicine
Playground
Squash
Tennis
Volley
Water Polo
Bandages, Elastic
Bathing Suits
Bats—
Base Ball
Cricket
Belts
Caps—
Base Ball
University
Water Polo
Chest Weights
Circle, Seven-Foot
Coats, Base Ball
Collars, Swimming
Corks, Running
Covers, Racket
Cricket Goods
Croquet Goods
Discus, Olympic
Dumb Bells
Emblems
Equestrian Polo
Exerciser, Home
Felt Letters
Fencing Sticks
Field Hockey
Flags—
College
Foul, Base Ball
Marking, Golf
Foils, Fencing
Foot Balls—
Association
College
Rugby
Glasses, Base Ball
Sun
Automobile
Gloves—
Base Ball
Boxing
Cricket
Fencing
Foot Ball
Golf
Handball
Hockey, Ice
Glove Softener
Goals—
Basket Ball
Foot Ball
Hockey, Ice
Golf Clubs
Golf Counters
Golfette
Gymnasium, Home
Gymnasium Board
Hammers, Athletic
Hats, University
Head Harness
Health Pull
Hockey Sticks, Ice
Hole Cutter, Golf
Hole Rim, Golf
Horse, Vaulting
Hurdles, Safety
Hurley Goods
Indian Clubs
Jackets—
Fencing
Foot Ball
Javelins
Jerseys
Knee Protectors
Lacrosse
Lanes for Sprints
Lawn Bowls
Leg Guards—
Base Ball
Cricket
Foot Ball
Markers, Tennis
Masks—
Base Ball
Fencing
Nose [inal
Masseur, Abdom-
Mattresses
Megaphones
Mitts—
Base Ball
Handball
Striking Bag
Moccasins
Nets—
Cricket
Golf Driving
Tennis
Volley Ball
Numbers, Competitors'
Pads— [ing
Chamois, Fenc-
Foot Ball
Sliding, Base Ball
Pants—
Base Ball
Basket Ball
Foot Ball, College
Foot Ball, Rugby
Hockey, Ice
Running
Pennants, College
Plates—
Base Ball Shoe
Home
Marking, Tennis
Pitchers' Box
Pitchers' Toe
Teeing, Golf
Platforms, Striking Bag
Poles—
Vaulting
Polo, Roller, Goods
Posts—
Backstop, Tennis
Lawn Tennis
Protectors—
Abdomen
Base Ball Body
Eye Glass
Push Ball
Quoits
Rackets, Tennis
Rings—
Exercising
Swinging
Rowing Machines
Roque
Sacks, for Sack Racing
Score Board, Golf
Score Books—
Score Tablets, Base
Shirts— [Ball
Athletic
Base Ball
Shoes—
Base Ball
Basket Ball
Bowling
Clog
Cross Country
Cricket
Fencing [ation
Foot Ball, Associ-
Foot Ball, College
Foot Ball, Rugby
Foot Ball, Soccer
Golf
Gymnasium
Shoes—
Jumping
Running
Skating
Squash
Tennis
Shot—
Athletic
Indoor
Massage
Skates—
Ice
Roller
Skis
Sleeve, Pitchers
Snow Shoes
Squash Goods
Straps—
Base Ball
For Three-Legged Race
Skate
Stockings
Striking Bags
Suits—
Basket Ball
Gymnasium
Gymnasium, Ladies'
Running
Soccer
Swimming
Union Foot Ball
Supporters
Ankle
Wrist
Suspensories
Sweaters
Tether Tennis
Tights—
Full
Wrestling
Knee
Toboggans
Trapeze
Trunks—
Bathing
Velvet
Worsted
Umpire Indica-
Uniforms [tor
Wands, Calisthenic
Watches, Stop
Water Wings
Weights, 56-lb.
Whitely Exercisers
Wrestling Equipment

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, ten years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

FIRST—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody.

SECOND—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past ten years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By A. G. Spalding.

PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation **"Standard"** is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

ard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a
e higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap
m for Standard Quality depends principally

e is no quicksand more unstable than poverty
Standard Quality.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

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MAY 25 1910

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Price 10 cents each

GRAND PRIZE

ST. LOUIS, 1904

GRAND PRIX

PARIS, 1900

SPALDING ATHLETIC GOODS

ARE THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

MAINTAIN WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL STORES *in the* FOLLOWING CITIES:

NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
PITTSBURG
BUFFALO
SYRACUSE
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
MINNEAPOLIS
SAN FRANCISCO
CINCINNATI
DENVER
DETROIT
NEW ORLEANS
CLEVELAND
ATLANTA
SEATTLE
DALLAS
COLUMBUS
ST. PAUL
MONTREAL, CANADA
LONDON, ENGLAND
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Factories owned and operated by A.G.Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · SAN FRANCISCO · CHICOPEE, MASS.
BROOKLYN · BOSTON · PHILADELPHIA · LONDON, ENG.